

# MONDAY'S SENATE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed.

## THE CHANGES MADE BUT FEW.

Paddock's Food Bill and Conger Land Bill Both Meet With Rebuff—A Private Bill Voted—The Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the senate proceeded to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, when Mr. Carlisle made a point of order against the committee amendment allowing the sorghum sugar manufacturers to make distilled spirits free of tax. The point was submitted to the senate by the vice president, and as the amendment was moved to be in order—yeas 29, nays 25—the amendment was agreed to without a division. Messrs. Cockrell, Coke and Gorman voted with the republicans in the affirmative and Messrs. Edwards, Evans, Hawley, Hiscok, Morrill, Platt, Sherman and Wilson with the democrats in the negative.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the collection and publication of information as to the best method of cultivating the soil by irrigation and extending the limit of time from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892. It was agreed to.

Mr. Paddock moved to amend by inserting the pure food bill. It was excluded on a point of order.

The bill was then passed. The changes made were few in number. The most important was the addition of a provision allowing manufacturers of sorghum sugar to remove from bond distilled spirits of not less than 160 per cent strength free of tax when used in the manufacture of sorghum sugar and to receive the spirits by redistillation under suitable bonds and regulations. Other new items are: To enable the secretary of agriculture to continue the investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets to United States agricultural products, \$2,500; to enable the secretary to collect and disseminate information regarding silk culture, to purchase and distribute eggs and mulberry trees and to conduct experiments in silk reeling in the District of Columbia, \$25,000; purchase and distribution of seeds to drought sufferers west of the Missouri river, \$150,000. The committee increased from \$763,000 to \$828,000 the appropriation for agricultural experimental stations and from \$25,000 to \$30,000 the appropriation for experimental sugar manufacture.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the general deficiency bill. This was temporarily suspended and a resolution authorizing the committee on rules to sit during the recess was reported and agreed to.

A message from the president, returning without his approval the senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the court of claims to inquire into and determine how much the hull of the United States double ended Agravan and Pontoon cost the contractor, George W. Lawrence, above the contract price and allowance for extra work and to enter judgment for the same in favor of the administrator of Mr. Lawrence. The president's objection was that it would establish a dangerous precedent for the government to declare that it would make up to a contractor for a loss he had sustained on account of his low bid and subsequent advance in the material.

In the evening the vote by which the senate last week passed the house bill to pay judgment for the cost of claims for army supplies (under the Bowman act) was on motion of Mr. Harris, reconsidered and all the senate amendments which had then been agreed to were disagreed to (including the Chouteau claim of \$740,000), and the bill was again passed without any amendment. The reason assigned by Mr. Harris for this course was that the amendments could not possibly be acted on in the house, and that if this course were not followed the whole bill would fail.

The consideration of the deficiency bill was then proceeded with. The two justices to pay to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller one year's salary, \$10,000 and \$10,000, were opposed by Mr. Berry as an unauthorized gift of the people's money and were advocated by Mr. Blackburn, who said it was the settled practice of congress to give a year's salary to the family of every senator and representative and every official of congress who died in active service. Finally the vote was taken and the items were agreed to—yeas 49, nays 10. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Bate, Berry, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, George, Jones, of Arkansas; Plumb, Reagan and Vest.

The next subject that provoked discussion was the proposition of the house to give a month's extra pay to the officers and employees of the house. Mr. Plumb spoke of the unconscionable extravagance of the two houses, and said that while the pay of senators amounted to \$400,000 a year, the pay of those who waited on them amounted to \$600,000. The house item was struck out of the bill—yeas 31, nays 21.

Before the senate had got away from this subject of the extra pay Mr. Paddock introduced into the discussion a new subject—the Conger land bill—and read one of many telegrams which he had received praying him to vote for Mr. Hoar's motion to lay aside all the appropriation bills and pass the Conger land bill without delay. The discussion was wound up by the declaration on the part of Mr. Vance that the Conger land bill was dead.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, Mr. Spooner moved an amendment to increase the appropriation for the public building at Dallas, Tex., to \$150,000. It was agreed to. The final action was reserved on the bill and amendments till this morning.

The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and agreed to and further conference ordered.

The conference report of the sundry civil appropriation went over without action until to-day.

The senate joint resolution providing for the first meetings of the several circuit courts of the United States, under the act of the present session, on the third Tuesday in June, 1891, was reported and passed.

The house amendment to the senate bill for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, etc., introduced for exportation was agreed to.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Business to Be Pushed to Close the Session This Week—Botkin Impeachment to Be Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—By the constitution this legislature will die at midnight Tuesday. At that time the fifty days will end during which the members may receive pay. The belief is general that the session will last through the week. At least that much time will be required to get through the appropriation bills. It is altogether probable that after that daily stipend ceases work will be considerably expedited. Without so much as suggesting even a suspicion of the average solon's patriotism, the assumption can be fairly made that "spouting" will be summarily squelched when the wanted 60c an hour is shut off by the state.

Business will be the order of the coming week. The time for talk has passed. The Botkin impeachment is to be checked. The conservative element in the alliance is asserting itself and the enormous expense, the responsibility of incurring which would be placed by the alliance will be forestalled by passing a bill abolishing Botkin's district. A bill providing for this will be introduced in the house, probably tomorrow.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Anti-Land Bill Passed—The Board of Pardons—State Agent—Henry Reynolds.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—The old know-nothing cry of "America for Americans" was raised in no uncertain tone in the house yesterday. The bill forbidding alien ownership of land was considered. It had come from the senate several days ago where it passed. Senator Richter is its author. The bill provides that a non-resident alien can own no land in the state and that those now owning land will have to sell it within three years, and if they fail so to do that the land will escheat to the state.

Heber, of Meade, opposed the bill, claiming that it prevents aliens owning even the right of way of an irrigation ditch, and in that way would prevent the investment of capital needed to develop the western sections of the state.

Webb, of Shawnee, joined Heber in the opposition. He believed there was no danger from alien ownership, and Kansas needed the capital she could get. Let it come from where it might.

Doolittle favored the bill. England at one time had loaned money to Russia and that country had been foreclosed, so to speak, on its inability to pay the amount. He implied that a similar fate might await Kansas unless she took time by the forelock and ruled the aliens out.

Scott, of Marion, said that Lord Sulley owned 60,000 acres of land in his country and that his agents were here trying to prevent the passage of the bill. He claimed that that was calling a man to task outside of the house for something he had said inside, and he moved that Wood be denied the floor of the house the remainder of the session and be dismissed as clerk of the judiciary committee. Judge Webb took up the cudgels for Wood. He said that with all his faults he had done much for Kansas and deserved no such treatment as Seaton's motion provided.

Whittington moved that the motion be postponed indefinitely. The yeas and nays were called. Sam Wood sat in the center of his house awaiting his doom. The "co-ordinate branch of the legislature," as he calls himself, was considerably concerned in the outcome of the vote.

By a vote of 73 to 13 the Seaton motion was indignantly postponed. The bill creating a state inspector of live stock for the yards at Kansas City, Kan., was recommended for passage by the house in committee of the whole. It is provided that the inspector shall spend all his time at the yards examining stock received, and shall have a salary of \$1,000 per year.

In the house yesterday afternoon a joint resolution providing for the submission of a proposition to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising, amending or changing the constitution of the state of Kansas, was recommended for passage subject to amendment and debate. The proposition is to be voted on in November, 1892.

The bill introduced by Whittington to abolish the state board of pardons precipitated a warm debate. The opposition to it laid stress on the argument that abolishing the board would lay too heavy duties on the governor. The bill was an alliance measure and passed.

A bill was also passed abolishing the office of state agent at Washington. The reform knife continues to cut. Ex-Gov. Sam Crawford will feel its edge this time.

The bill for the creation of a state bank examiner, and providing for regulating banking passed the house. It is nearly the same as the senate bill on the same subject.

As was to be expected the senate reported non-concurrence in every one of the appropriation bills passed by the house. Now comes the tug of war.

Henry M. Stanley, who lectured here last night, visited both the senate and house in the afternoon. He was accorded a royal reception. In each body he made his acknowledgments in a few fitting sentences in which he made reference to his work in Africa.

The disorderly scene attending the dissolution of congress were more marked at the end of the Fifty-first than at others. All manner of bills were rushed through, some bearing extravagant and some indefinite appropriations. The warnings of conservative members were unheeded in the stream.

# DANGER SOUNDED.

Alarming State of Affairs on the Lower Mississippi.

## FLOODS ROLLING DOWN TO THE SEA.

Inundations Expected From Memphis to New Orleans—Aid From Congress Imperative—Local Resources Used Up—Over Last Year's Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Concerning the condition of the levee and the uneasy feeling produced along the lower Mississippi by the continued rising of the river, the following information has been received. Col. C. E. Wright, editor of the Vicksburg Commercial, says: "The high stage of water from Cairo to the gulf creates uneasiness throughout this section. Another rise in the Ohio and accompanied with one from the Arkansas would put the levees to a severe strain, especially the new work just completed or in process of completion. The local levee boards expended last spring large sums of money to protect the levee and last fall repairing breaks in them caused by the overflow of last year. The people in this section earnestly hope that the \$1,000,000 emergency bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate will be passed before congress adjourns, so as to make this sum available in case of need, as the local levee boards are not as strong financially as they were last spring."

A telegram from Capt. Lambert, for many years editor of the Natchez Democrat, says: "The situation of river matters along the lower Mississippi just now is quite critical. While the water in sight does not appear to be sufficient to cause a flood of the height attained last year, yet the indications now are for rains during a considerable portion of the valley, and if they should occur it is probable that the floods of last year would be equaled the present season. Many of the tributaries of the lower river are bank full and even ordinary rains affect them. All the water that they pour into the river increases the danger to that extent, and there is no telling what the final results will be. The levees are not really in so good condition as they were at this time last year, and there is a constant fear of their giving way under the pressure at many points along the line. There is every reason now why congress should come to the relief of the people of the Mississippi valley and make prompt and liberal appropriations for the levees. Not only the property of the people, but their lives as well, are dependent upon maintaining the levees, and this can only be done by the national government coming to their assistance."

The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad having suffered great damage by the overflow last season, Mr. E. F. Reynolds, commercial agent of the company, was interviewed concerning the outlook. He said: "I have been in communication by wire with all points between this city and Memphis, and the conclusion arrived at is that the present condition of the Mississippi river and tributaries threatens a disastrous overflow from Memphis to New Orleans. The main river as well as the tributaries are higher than at this date last year."

"The greatest apprehension is felt by all living in the Mississippi valley, and if immediate help was given by congress many millions of dollars' worth of property could be saved."

"The planters and people have not been idle, but seeing the great danger that threatens their lands and homes have done and are doing all their means, limited by their last year's misfortune, will admit. The hard fight of 1890 is now being repeated with the river higher than last year and still rising at an alarming rate. A repetition of the devastation and disaster of 1890 will mean a loss of millions to the states of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana and to the country."

## ARMY MEN REJOICE.

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With the substitute bill in the hands of a conference the department hopes to secure the adoption of at least these three features, but rather than have it fail altogether, the senate conferees will probably back down from the senate amendment and allow the artillery bill pure and simple to become a law. The effect of the bill as it now stands will be to make a three battalion organization for each of the three arms, as in the foreign armies to increase the number of foreign regiments from five to seven, and to relieve the stagnation in promotion, especially in the artillery and infantry. Each regiment of infantry, artillery and cavalry would hereafter be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions each of four companies in time of peace and of eight in time of war. The purpose is to have two of the battalions (eight companies) of each regiment maintained on permanent footing, while the other battalions (four companies) will be a mere skeleton for organization in time of war. About 300 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant will be created and about 100 captains, 200 first lieutenants and 200 second lieutenants promoted. Should the artillery feature only prevail two lieutenant-colonels would be promoted to colonels, two majors to lieutenant-colonels, six captains to majors, twenty-four first lieutenants to captains, and twenty-four second lieutenants to first lieutenants, leaving twenty vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants to be filled from graduates of the academy, the ranks of the army or civil life.

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## QUEEN AND PRINCE.

A Supposed Quarrel Turns Out to Be Natural Anxiety For Empress Frederick's Safety.

LONDON, March 1.—According to the despatches before us, going to the launch of the warships at Portsmouth, the prince of Wales heard through the foreign office alarming accounts of the position of ex-Empress Frederick in Paris and decided to go to bring her away, believing his personal popularity would prevent the threatened demonstration, and he wired the queen his intention.

On arriving at the dock yard and joining the queen's circle grouped around the bows of the Royal Arthur, the queen was heard exclaiming to the prince: "What do you say—turn my daughter out of Paris? Nonsense, it is impossible."

The prince in an undertone replied that he was so impressed with the gravity of the situation reported by the minister that he had wired his sister to leave immediately if she could not wait him.

The queen, visibly enraged, repeated that it was impossible to believe that any insult could be offered to her daughter in Paris. She then sat down and excitedly played her fingers on an electric battery, to the alarm of Prince Edgar and the dock officials, who dreaded a premature launching of the ship.

In further conversation she blamed the prince for the injurious course he had taken, and threatened to countermand his telegrams by herself writing.

The prince, in moderate tones, protested that a countermand would be unwise, and urged his mother to send a telegram expressing his advice. The controversy ended in harmony. The queen, appeased, talked over the matter with the prince, and the latter before leaving Portsmouth sent a cipher telegram to ex-Empress Frederick backing his own wishes with the queen's.

## VIRTUAL COMBINATION.

Changes on the Union Pacific By Which It Is Drove-Tailor or Jay-Tailed to the Missouri Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—The Union Pacific system will be reorganized to effect a reduction of 30 per cent in operating expenses. Numerous changes are made. J. A. Munroe, traffic manager, becomes general freight agent, relieving E. L. Whitney, with headquarters at Omaha. B. Campbell, general freight agent, Pacific division, will be general western freight agent with headquarters at Portland, Ore.; F. B. Whitney will have charge of traffic in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Utah, with headquarters at St. Joseph; E. H. Wood remains assistant general freight agent with headquarters at Omaha; Fred Wild, with headquarters at Denver, will have charge of traffic in Colorado and New Mexico; S. W. Eccles is to be assistant general freight agent at Salt Lake, and J. C. Woodworth will occupy a similar position at Portland; S. M. Ady will be general agent at St. Joseph; H. G. Kaill will have charge of intermediate traffic in Kansas with headquarters at Kansas City; E. V. Moze will be general agent at Butte and J. W. Griffith becomes general auditor.

A feature of the organization will be the consolidation of the purchasing departments of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific under the immediate supervision of Abraham Gould, with headquarters at St. Louis. The reorganization is regarded in railroad circles as a virtual combination of the interests of the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific.

## SILKS, VELVETS AND LACES.

The Wife of a Trainman Does an Immense Business in Stolen Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Since last June the wife of a Reading railroad trainman has probably sold more valuable silks, laces and velvets than the richest lady in the land has purchased in the same time. She was the medium through which an organized gang of train robbers in the road's service disposed of their wholesale plunder. Part of the gang are under arrest and will have a final hearing at Doylestown tomorrow.

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# THE MAFIA.

One of the Hennessy Assassins Said to Have Confessed.

## MEN NOT ARRESTED IMPLICATED.

His Abject Terror Gives Him a Freakish Appearance—His Counsel Abandons Him—He Will Probably Go to the Prosecution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The testimony elicited in the Hennessy case on yesterday seems to have been quite as startling to the prisoners as it was to the public. When the prisoners were brought to the bar, Manuel Poliet, one of the men who had been identified as doing the actual shooting, was found to be greatly excited. His face had a yellowish hue and his black piercing eyes were glittering like two sparks. He talked in a loud tone of voice in his native language and refused to take his seat. He was finally forced into his chair by two deputies. He arose again and addressed the judge in rapid tones. He grew more excited in manner and finally Matrang was requested by the court to ask him what was the matter.

Poliet answered in Sicilian and said that he wanted an interpreter, as he did not say anything for the court. This announcement created intense excitement, not only among the spectators in the court room, but among the prisoners, who under the steady gaze of their lawyers refrained from visibly showing whatever agitation they might have felt. There being no interpreter in the court one had to be sent for. Meantime a consultation between counsel was held.

When the interpreter arrived Judge Baker ordered Poliet to be taken into his private office, and himself, the interpreter and counsel for both sides followed, and whatever Poliet had to say was said in private. When the party re-entered the court room Poliet was ghastly pale. He was evidently frightened, and whatever he had said evidently affected him.

After his honor had taken his seat on the bench Mr. Semmes, of counsel for the defense, announced that they could no longer represent Poliet.

The court thereupon appointed counsel to defend Poliet.

When the prisoners were remanded back to the dock Poliet was afraid to walk with them. He also did not want to go into the same room with the others, but he was assured by the sheriff that no harm would befall him. He went in very reluctantly, however.

Poliet is said to claim that he was not present at the shooting, but knew of the conspiracy and the causes that led to it. The men who did the shooting were only tools, the real leaders and instigators not appearing on the scene. He did not give the names of the leaders, but is said to have implicated some of the accused and some Italians not yet arrested as participants. Last night he was confined in a separate part of the prison and in a separate dock from the others at his own request.

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## WORDS.

Arrow of flame! or blow of might!  
Sword, or weapon weak and true!  
Viewless, while winged with burdened trust,  
More potent than this arm of dust,  
They woke to life in earlier Greece  
Those slumbering in glorious peace.  
They shook Rome's Forum with their might,  
Till death fell in darkest night.

Words! lighter than the floating down  
That creeps the ripened thistle's crown!  
Words! deadlier in their soothing stroke  
Than the thunderbolt that rends the oak!  
Who has not wept in proud despair  
O'er words made with these things of air?  
Who has not listened to the song—  
Sung by the stern Hops—too long!

As the "Son of Peace" on the raging sea,  
Spoke words that stilled wild Galilee,  
So gentle words have shown their power  
Bathed long in some tempestuous hour.  
They have sounded like a trumpet's call  
To build for right one mighty wall.  
Moring like fate some mighty host  
Seeming to truth and honor lost.

They burn on many an immortal page,  
Undimmed by the corroding dust of age;  
Whose spell the hearts of men yet hold.  
Oh! deathless words that live and glow,  
That thrill men's veins in the long ago,  
That flame the pages of the world's record—  
Were caught from deathless altars.  
—Sarah D. P. Jones, in Inter Ocean.

## DID HE DO RIGHT?

A Nice Question of Ethics for Readers to Decide.

Jerry and Pete were two industrious mechanics. They lived in a fourth ward tenement, and each had a couple of children to support, besides their wives, who, albeit, were not unacquainted with a noble art frequently practiced by char-women.

Jerry and Pete were hard workers; they worked far into the night, and occasionally the thin mists of dawn had begun to break on the narrow city pavements before their labors would cease. Nobody would say that they were not a hard-earned pillow. Sometimes they did not toil in vain. It depended largely upon the police.

It was a chilly night in November that this horny-handed pair planned the burglary of a certain safe in the establishment of a furniture concern on the West Side. On the evening in question the book-keeper had had a wrangle with his accounts.